

NOTIFICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

We beg to notify

THE ARRIVAL OF OUR NEW
SEASON'S
CONFECTIONERY

Comprising
SELECTIONS OF THE PUREST AND
BEST DESCRIPTION.

FROM

THE SIMPLEST QUALITY TO THAT
OF THE FINEST AND MOST
RECHERCHE CHARACTER,
IMPORTED FROM THE LEADING

LONDON AND PARISIAN
MANUFACTURERS.

CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Presses should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

BIRTH.

On the 20th November, at Moriton, The Peak, the wife of E. JONES HUMES, of a son. [2970]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEXES ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 21st November, 1901.

CURIOUSLY enough, public opinion in England has been so misrepresented that a supposed offence has been given to Germany. We are sorry that any feeling of wrongness should occur to mar the first symptoms of approach that have occurred between the two nations, yet in the general advantage of both, the immediate cause of the feeling of wrongness is one that we are pleased to see, as an indication that Germany has at last begun to appreciate how close should be the ties that bind her to England in a settled policy. Towards the latter part of 1893, when the ambitious projects of Nicholas I. Tsar of Russia, became a menace to Europe, the English Government approached that of FREDERICK-WILLIAM, the then King of Prussia, as well as that of the Emperor of Austria, then head of the German Confederation. Personally the Emperor of Austria was not indisposed to join in restraining the ambitious projects of Russia, already becoming a danger to Europe generally, from taking head. The Tsar was contemplating the occupation of the entire of European Turkey, and taking possession of Constantinople, with the object of making it the capital of a new Russia which was to revive the glories of the Roman Empire. Already Nicholas saw in fancy himself the unquestioned autocrat of Europe, and the German Princes, sitting on thrones, indeed, but merely as the vicereigns of Russia, who from her capital on the Bosphorus was to dominate the two seas of the Mediterranean and the Baltic, and rule unquestioned over the entirety of Asia. England, whose possessions in India would have been very seriously compromised by the fulfilment of the Tsar's design, was the first to awake to the gravity of the

situation and in conjunction with the Emperor NAPOLEON III determined to make it a struggle to the bitter end. The position of the affair was shown to Prussia, already the most influential, though not the nominally leading state of Germany. Germany was then divided into a number of perfectly independent principalities, under a loose confederation, so loose in fact as to be altogether without binding force on the individual members; but Prussia was already laying the foundations for that fuller Bund which did not come into actual existence for nearly thirty years. Under the circumstances it was the natural expectation of England that Prussia would take some decisive part in checking encroachments of which, in accordance with all human precedent, she would herself, if successful, fall the first victim. Austria, so far as she could with the undeclared force of Prussia in her rear, threw in her part with the two allied nations of the west, and undertook to occupy the states then known as the Principalities—a position of importance in the struggle; but Prussia with the more northern of the German states took up an attitude of perfect indifference, where she did not rather show decided leanings towards the Russian side. The result was the war in the Crimea, which resulted, after the exhaustion of Russia, in the signature of a treaty, wherein Russia gave certain guarantees for her future conduct. Looking back at that treaty after the lapse of more than half a century, it is plain to an intelligent observer that had Prussia thrown in her lot more decisively with the western Powers she would have been able to dictate terms far more advantageous to herself than those that actually occurred to her after the Peace of Paris. Sentimental ties, surviving from the time of the "Holy Alliance" as a fact, bound together the sovereigns of Prussia, and her big neighbour Russia; so much so that in the middle of her contest with France, when every political consideration pointed to her desiring close friendship with England, under her Iron Chancellor Prince BISMARCK, Prussia showed a dislike almost brutal to any association with Great Britain. Nor were matters altogether righted when the unity of Germany under the Kaiser became a settled thing, and all cause for aloofness might be fairly considered as past for ever. The struggle for commercial supremacy that followed, according to English principles did not necessitate any political issues; it was a struggle so far apart from the issues of peace and war, that winner and loser in the contest both had their reward, and it remained for Germany to take it out of the category of peaceful contests and convert it to a political basis of international ill-feeling. More especially has this been the case in China; here the interests of the two countries are so similar that a practical agreement on a common basis afforded little practical difficulty. Both were desirous of commercial success, while in matters purely political there was little divergence. It was the interest of both that trade should be as far as possible unhampered, while neither was particularly desirous of merely territorial conquest, which would have created responsibilities out of all proportion to the advantages to be attained. The German Government was here distinctly in advance of German public opinion. We have from time to time made comments on the manner in which on the spot the views of the Government were being carried out, but in the policy of the Government we were on the whole able to coincide. Unfortunately the same could not be said of the policy, or want of policy, that other European nations, and more notoriously France and Russia, were pursuing. A mere lust for territory, independent of the uses to which that territory could be profitably put, was there the predominant factor, but though the German Government did in the main show itself conscious of the unprofitable nature of such a policy the German people at large have not risen to its comprehension, and have been urging on their own Government a course which, if carried to its natural conclusion, would entail methods of a very similar nature. In this conflict of opinion it has appeared to the majority of Englishmen that Germany has not been sufficiently earnest in her opposition to the advances of Russia. Both Germany and England have rightly stood shoulder to shoulder in pressing on China a removal of those antiquated obstacles to the extension of trade, which were destroying the very vitals of the empire, but injurious as is Chinese exclusiveness, that of Russia, conceived in a spirit of narrow-minded selfishness far transcending the other, is a matter of far more serious importance. England has, she complains, been left alone to act as a buffer against this new policy of exclusion; while Germany, quite ready to take advantage of the results, has persistently refused to take her share in the burden. It is in fact a repetition of the policy of the German states in the affair of the attempted conquest of Turkey fifty-five years ago. That now and then the people of England, left entirely without even sympathy in these efforts for the common good of all, should

ask themselves, *Cui bono?* is but natural, and certainly is no ground for complaint. We may in turn ask the German people, Is England the only one of the great Powers to whom the keeping open of the markets of the Far East is a thing of moment? We have unhesitatingly adopted in its fullness a policy that compels us to throw open to the world the benefits of such a course; and we do not desire to draw back from that policy. Neither do we parade that policy as a thing to entitle us to the unrestricted admiration of the world. We have accepted it with our eyes open, and because it seemed to be in the long-run the most advantageous for ourselves, and we have shown our belief in it by not making it, in the modern language of diplomacy, a thing of "reciprocity" to be set off against some other good thing to be conceded to us by others. Seeing, however, that in many cases others reap at least as great benefits as ourselves from this policy of ours, we feel justified in asking that our objects should at least not be misrepresented. Looking at the situation at the moment the present position of Europe is a thing of far greater immediate importance to Germany than ourselves. With a second NICHOLAS as her nominal head Russia has returned to that policy of universal grab that made her in the second quarter of the past century a menace to the peace of the world. Universal dominion is the idea as prominent in the reign of the second Nicholas as it was in that of his great-grandfather, a Nicholas like himself. It is true, humanity for humanity, that there have been forces at work preventing the accomplishment of such an aspiration—NICHOLAS, ALEXANDER, JULIUS CÆSAR; and in more modern times, a GENGHIS KHAN, or a NAPOLEON, have all conceived such a dream, and mankind in each case has had to pay heavily for its dissipation. Nor has civilisation herself escaped scot-free. In each instance the worst sufferers have been those who left to their neighbours the task of stemming the stream that they should themselves have taken measures to oppose. Russia herself implored aid against the advances of the Mongol hordes, selfishly refused to aid in the work, thinking her own frontiers were strong enough, but the forces of treachery did what arms might have been unable to accomplish, and Russia paid the penalty in two centuries of misery. Germany once before owed it to the western Powers that she had not to engage in a mortal struggle against her eastern neighbour. It is hardly the time for her now to throw reflections on England, who has twice come to her aid when her very existence was at stake.

The German mail of the 16th ult. was delivered in London on the 18th inst. Yesterday the U.S. monitor *Menadoc* went out for practice, and the German gunboat *Tiger* arrived from Kobe. Lan Man Chi, who at the Criminal Sessions on Monday was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for forgery, was found dead in his cell yesterday morning. The Empire Comedy Company opens at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night with a variety performance, the attractions of which may be gathered from the advertisement appearing in another column. So highly have the Manila papers spoken of our visitors that a most excellent show is anticipated, and the first night promises to attract a large house. The *Cologne Gazette* states that in the coming winter there will be 31 German warships in foreign waters—namely, 20 on the Chinese station, four on the East African, three in the Mediterranean, and two each on the West African and the South Seas stations. There is, and will be, no German warship on the East African station owing to so many vessels being called away to China.

In connection with the alleged violation by Siamese of the Indo-Chinese boundary, reported by our Tonkin correspondent, a Bangkok paper says:—A Siamese Mission has just been despatched to the French frontier. We are not aware, however, that it is in connection with the above reported incident. It includes, we hear, the Palat Krom of the Survey Department, and it is said that the survey of the Nan boundary is in contemplation.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Korean Government has decided to set up a model silk-reeling factory at Seoul, with a view to encouraging sericulture. Reeling machines have been purchased at Tokyo. In China also reforms are being introduced into the industry, and an order for 100 sets of reeling machines was recently received in Tokyo. The Siamese Government has also applied to the Japanese Government for experts in sericulture and has purchased a reeling machine.

The value of the eggs imported from China into Japan amounts yearly, it is said, to some 120,000 yen. Poultry-farmers in Japan, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, have now under consideration a proposal to address a petition to the two Houses of the Diet during the coming session to ask it to impose a heavy duty on eggs imported from China. The best way to stop the importation of eggs from China is to increase their production in Japan, but this, of course, would mean a reduction in price, which is not at all what the poultry-breeders want.

A branch of the French Banque de l'Indo-Chine will shortly be opened in Canton.

Dr. Culmott, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, had recently to undergo the amputation of a finger on account of the bite of a cobra from which he was extracting the venom. It was hoped that the serum studied by him in Cochin-China would prove efficacious, and this is presumed to have saved his life; but after some weeks amputation proved necessary.

The Duke of Berwick and Alba, who was a guest of Sir T. Lipton on board the yacht *Eria* during the international yacht races, died on the 15th ult. in New York. He was a lineal descendant of the natural son of James the Second, a distinguished soldier, who won the battle of Almansa. The late Duke was in his 32nd year. Curiously enough the Duke was still under the sentence of attainder imposed upon his ancestor by the government which turned out the Stuarts.

Herr and Madame Marquardt arrived here yesterday by the American mail. They will give one concert next Wednesday night at St. George's Hall, and the musical public may look forward to a treat, judging by reports from other parts of China and Japan. Our visitors cannot give more than one performance in this city as they are on a world's tour, and will go on to Manila from here. The particulars of the programme will be made known in the course of the next few days.

An Amsterdam telegram states that the Royal Packet Navigation Company has ordered from the Netherlands Company of Shipbuilding in that city a small steamer destined for the traffic on the East Coast of Sumatra, and to be delivered in the short period of five months. The dimensions of the steamer, which is fitted out for the carriage of passengers and goods, are:—Length, 121 ft.; width, 22 ft.; and depth, 9 ft. The engines will be constructed at the Netherlands Manufactory of Railway Materials, &c., of Amsterdam.

A book of *General Information for Intending Settlers* in the Federated Malay States has been issued by the Government there. The gist of the advice to intending settlers is "Stay away." The following schedule of wages for house servants, which is given in the book, is of interest:

House boy	...	\$10 to \$15 per month.
Cook	...	10 to 15 "
Water carrier	...	7 to 10 "
Gardener	...	8 to 10 "
Syle or groom (one for each horse kept)	...	9 to 12 "

Sir Thomas Lipton, during his visit to Chicago, was asked to give his opinion on why the Americans had beaten the English in so many lines of commerce and manufacturing. He replied: "The Americans make foreign trade by selling people what they want. Englishmen lose by forcing upon people things they want people to want. The Americans pay higher wages, but more than make up for it by using improved machinery. As a result they find a market in England for everything they manufacture, and easily undersell us at home."

With regard to the team of Australian cricketers which will visit England next summer, Mr. C. W. Alcock, secretary of the Surrey Club, to whom the task of making fixtures has been entrusted has received replies favourable to the undertaking from all first-class counties whose committees have met since the clubs have been communicated with. A programme for the colonials will be arranged at the meeting of county secretaries in December. Mr. J. McLaughlin, vice-president of the Melbourne Club, who is in England, has been in communication with the Melbourne cricket authorities on the matter.

Here are two specimens of the treatment of strangers (or supposed strangers) in foreign countries. Last month the Marquis de Somerby wrote to the Paris Press indignantly complaining that his mother, his wife, and himself were treated at Calais with cries of "A bas les Anglais!" hustled and stoned by a large crowd, and forced to seek safety in a shop. The other case is given in a telegram received in Madrid, stating that, according to advices from Rio Muni in West Africa, native cannibals have captured and eaten a corporal and six soldiers of the Spanish Marine Infantry. The West African savages seem more thorough in their methods than those of Calais.

A terrible accident is reported to have occurred on Lake Baikal. A correspondent writes to us from Irkutsk that on the 25th October, during a violent storm on the lake, three barges in tow of the s.s. *Yakov* broke the tow-line and were carried away by the sea; one of them was cast on shore without causing any loss of life to its occupants; while another was smashed into splinters against big rocks, and 170 labourers who were on board were all drowned. It is also reported that owing to a violent snowstorm on the Chinese Eastern Railway, a passenger-train was wrecked near Onon station, killing 23 passengers and wounding 14 more; 2 post office clerks in charge of the mail-carriage were also severely wounded.

The Russian *Official Gazette* of the 9th of November published a report from M. de Witte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made to the Tsar, to the effect that on the anniversary of His Majesty's coronation, namely, November 3rd, the Trans-Asian Railway had been opened for traffic from the Trans-Baikal station to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. The report also said that the prosecution of the enterprise had been attended with many difficulties but that these had been successfully overcome, and temporary traffic would be continued over the whole route from the date of its opening. The Port Arthur section of the road, however, was very roughly constructed, and it was anticipated that some two years would be required to get it into complete order.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 20th November, 10.10 a.m.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND MISSIONS.

The French Minister of Finance denies the contention of the Secretary of the China Committee that the Government has agreed that no indemnity shall be paid to missions for losses incurred in China. M. Waldeck Rousseau supports the former.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 18th November.

SOUTH AFRICA—CONCLUSION OF TREASON TRIALS.

The South African treason trials have been brought to a conclusion at Mafeking. Five death sentences have been pronounced, and twelve more Boer leaders have been banished from South Africa.

LONDON, 18th November.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

H.E. Lord Panncoft, British Ambassador to America, and the Hon. John Hay, United States Secretary of State, have signed the new Nicaraguan Canal treaty.

MARQUIS ITO IN FRANCE.

President Loubet has given a luncheon in honour of the visit of Marquis Ito.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Twenty-first Lanciers have been ordered to the Cape. Vast numbers of remounts will arrive in South Africa towards the end of December, each man being provided with a spare horse. In addition to these, pack animals, pompons and galloping Maxims figure largely in the reinforcements to be sent forward.

STRANGE DEATH AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

BAITENDER'S BODY FOUND IN A LAUNDRY TANK.

At six o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of Joseph Daniel Richards, the head barman in the Hongkong Hotel, was found in a laundry tank situated in the courtyard between the old and new parts of the building. Shortly before six o'clock a frightened cook went to the room of Mr. Haines, the manager of the hotel, and told him what he had seen in the tank. Haines hurriedly followed the cook to the place, and found the dead bar-tender lying on his back, stretched out just as though he had carefully laid down in the tank. A large pool of blood had gathered round his head. Mr. Haines at once telephoned to the Central Police Station the news of the occurrence, and a dead-bod in charge of an European constable was sent down to the hotel, whence the body of the unfortunate man was removed to the mortuary. Dr. Bell examined it, and found a large wound three or four inches long across the back of the head, caused probably by striking against the edge of the tank. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

It is not exactly known how Richards came by his death. His room is forty feet above the tank, on the second floor of the east wing, and in front of it is a parapet three-and-a-half feet high. To get over this balcony he must have climbed on top and either fallen or jumped over. As he could only have reached the tank by a jump, the latter theory appears the likelier one. Mr. Haines left him at half-past eleven on Tuesday night attending to his duties in the bar, and he is supposed to have gone straight to bed when business finished for the night at twelve o'clock. When picked up yesterday morning he was only partly dressed and wore a pair of slippers, but no socks. The assumption therefore seems clear that he had just left his bed.

Richards was a Gosport (Hampshire) man, and was 31 years of age. He came to Hongkong from Shanghai, where he had been employed in the Customs Service as a lighthouse keeper, and was taken on as head barman by the Hongkong Hotel Company, a position he filled for almost a year. Last month he left his employment and took service with the Sanitary Board, but gave it up at the end of the month and returned to his place in the hotel. He was unmarried.

INTERPORT LAWN-TENNIS.

The Interport tennis match played yesterday on the Cricket Ground between H. B. Hancock of Hongkong and N. Ramsay of Shanghai, resulted in a win for the latter by 3 sets to 1. Ramsay won the first, second and fourth sets, by 5-1, 7-5, and 6-2; Hancock the third, by 6-2. Hancock played a very inferior game to his recent performances, whereas Ramsay shaped excellently. There was a large attendance of spectators, including H. E. the Governor.

FOOTBALL.

The following team of the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S. *Redpole* this afternoon on the club ground at 4.30 p.m.—Goal: Jamieson; backs—Witte and Clark; halves—Sandford, Hanson and Beattie; forwards—Danby, Rutherford, Graham, Russell and Crouch.

FILIPINO RUNS AMUCK.

STARS THREE CHINAMEN.

Some sensation was caused in the Hongkong Docks on Tuesday by an exciting incident which occurred on board the steamer *Elcano*, at present docked for repairs. One of the seamen on this vessel, a Filipino named Florentino Abad, met a Chinese boiler-maker in one of the passages. Through narrow, there was room enough for both to pass, and the Chinaman was proceeding on his way when the

Filipino part on his hand and forced him back. The Chinaman resented this interference, and again essayed to pass, whereupon the Filipino became suddenly enraged, and picking up a chisel, the nearest weapon to his hand, stabbed the other in the head, inflicting a severe cut. The Chinaman turned and ran, closely followed by the now maddened sailor. He darted up the companion-way leading from between-decks, and down which a Chinese carpenter was coming. Seeing his original antagonist out of immediate reach, the Filipino turned upon the second man and stabbed him almost through the thigh of the left leg. The man dropped, and the Filipino rushed on deck, where he stabbed a third Chinaman in the back, between the shoulders. The entire body of native workmen on the steamer had by this time become thoroughly alarmed and their cries attracted the attention of Mr. Steel, a foreman carpenter in the Docks, who was at work on another vessel. He rushed on board the *Elcano* and seized the Filipino just as the latter was commencing an assault upon a fourth Chinaman with a hammer he had picked up in his flight. The man offered no resistance, and allowed himself to be made a prisoner. Mr. Steel then turned his attention to the Chinaman who had been stabbed through the leg, and who was bleeding freely. He applied a tourniquet and stopped the hemorrhage, thus preventing what might possibly have been serious results. The Filipino was given into the custody of Sergeant Gordon, who on his arrival had the injured man sent to the hospital. The Filipino was brought before the magistrate yesterday and remanded until 2.15 p.m. on Monday.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

PLAQUE AND DISINFECTION.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at noon yesterday for the purpose of considering the question of the general cleansing and disinfection of houses in the Colony during non-epidemic times of plague. Present—The President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer), the Vice-President (Hon. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Hon. W. C. Johnston (Director of Public Works), Mr. Fung Wa Chuan, Mr. Lau Chin Pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary). Correspondence on the subject having been laid on the table.

The President said—It will be in the memory of the Board that in September last, bye-laws were passed by the Legislative Council conferring upon the Board the same power to cleanse and disinfect houses in non-epidemic times that it already possessed in epidemic times. In considering what measures should be taken to check the yearly recurrence of plague, it appeared to the Board, seeing that plague always disappears in the winter months, that it would be advisable to attempt some general cleansing of the whole City during this time. Undoubtedly the bacillus must be present in our midst, and the object of this cleansing and disinfection is to attack it in its lair and remove everything as far as possible which will conduce to its growth. We cannot expect even by these means to thoroughly rid the Colony of the pest, but it is incumbent upon us to do everything in our power, and this must strike every well-meaning person as a step in the right direction. It is almost a superhuman task to attempt to cleanse the whole City, but the scheme has been most carefully drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health, and I may say, has met with the approval of the majority of the members of the Board. Our object is the welfare of the many, and though some may suffer temporary inconvenience, it is the earnest wish of the Board to undertake this work with the least possible discomfort to the inhabitants. As H.E. the Governor pointed out in laying the foundation stone of the new Tung Wah Hospital at Kennedytown on Monday, these measures are not an experiment, but are the result of experience gained elsewhere. We have had considerable difficulty in obtaining European officers who shall superintend this cleansing. The naval authorities, the military, and the police have been determined to carry out this work if possible, and have obtained the sanction of the Government for the employment of suitable Europeans. Advertisements have been issued in the papers, and we hope in a few days to appoint the necessary men. Dr. Clark has already heard of two or three whom he thinks suitable. A sub-committee was appointed by the Board to consider this matter, and they have gone most carefully into the matter. The permanent members have been carried out to show the necessity that the disinfection does not apply or destroy their life, but it seems impossible to convince the Chinese of the utility of this measure. I have called you together today so that we may discuss this once again and settle finally our mode of procedure. Time is slipping by, and unless the work is set in hand at once it will not be accomplished before the next plague season is again upon us.

Mr. HANCOCK—Yes, say this cleansing and disinfection is the result of experience; where has that experience been obtained?

The President—The experience has been obtained almost wherever plague has previously existed—in Australia in Mauritius, in England, in Glasgow.

Mr. CHATHAM—I expected to hear Mr. Lau Chin Pak make some remarks, as he has been taking up an attitude rather in opposition to the other members of the Board with regard to this subject, but he has done seemed disposed to do so, and you yourself have said, sir, it is obvious to everyone that some such measure as this must be adopted if we hope in any way to rid ourselves of plague, or to alleviate its attacks in this Colony. I hope very much that the remarks which fell from H.E. the Governor at the laying of the foundation stone of the Tung Wah Hospital on Monday will be widely read and pondered over by the Chinese. Another point must be borne in mind, and that is, though it may not affect their trade with China, as there are no quarantine restrictions in that country, against any trade from infected places; it does hamper the trade of this place very seriously to have an embargo placed upon it by every port its vessels touch at. That ought to appeal to all the Chinese who are interested in business.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ARRIVED PER S.S. "ROBERTA Maku" after FIVE WEEKS successful Season in Manila

THE EMPIRE COMEDY CO.

OPENING NIGHT
FRIDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Management beg to state that this is a clean and refined entertainment given by the best Australian Artists selected from the largest Theatre and Variety Halls there, and nothing at all approaching vulgarity is allowed on the Stage.

Our Magnificent First Part briding with Gems of Song and Dance,
Our Beautiful Ballets,
Our Excellent Quartette,
Our Latest American Cake Walks and Ecstasies Ditties,
Our Talented Musical Duo,
Our Screaming Farces and Sketches.
All go to make this the Strongest and Best Organisation ever brought to the East.

ARTISTES.

12 YOUNG & TALENTED LADIES. 12

READ THEIR NAMES:

Miss EMILIE SMITH, Soprano Specialist
Miss JULIE CLEVELAND, Soprano
MAUD ALBERT, Mezzo Soprano
JESSIE THORNE, Mezzo Soprano
FLORENCE ADELAIDE, Mezzo Soprano
LUTHER HARMON, Musical Artists
AMY BAILY, Solo Tree Dancer
RUTH D. VIE, Solo Tree Dancer
DORIS TINSLEY, Dancers
FLORENCE BILLY, Dancers
OLLY KATINA, Queen of Clubs
MADAME BARNETTE, Harmonica
Miss H. HUIAH, Tabor
Miss H. MEDCALF, Bass
Miss J. LEE, Comedienne
Miss GUS GREGORY, Comedienne
Miss WALTER HOKLEY, Comedienne and Acrobats
Miss FRED WYLLIE, Acrobats
Miss E. H. BANYARD, Interlocutor and Manager
Miss L. H. DRAPER, Musical Director

FULL ORCHESTRA.

Doors Open at 9 P.M.
Curtain Rises at 9.30.

PRICES AS USUAL... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Members of H.M.'s Service or the American Service in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.

Box Plan at THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2969]

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

ONE GRAND CONCERT.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1901.
at 9.15 P.M.

HERR JOHANN MARQUARDT,
VIOLINIST.

MADAME BREITSCHEUK-
MARQUARDT,
THE CELEBRATED HARPIST.

PRICES ... \$3 and \$2.

Seats may be booked at THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2971]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY, the 23rd NOVEMBER, 1901, at 2.30 P.M., at the Residence of the late Mr. B. A. EHRICH, Erance, Bungalow, Praya, Kowloon, near the Observatory,

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GARDEN SEATS and TOOLS.

2 MOWING MACHINES;
1 JINRIKSHA, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2967]

N X

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2968]

NOTICE.

ANY OUTSTANDING CLAIMS against the R. A. O. LODGE, Hongkong, should be sent to QUARTERMASTER SEAN SMITH, R.A., on or before the 15th December, 1901.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [2954]

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE above Company is prepared to supply the shipping in Hongkong with PURE and FILTERED WATER both for dock and sellers.
Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager,
20, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1900.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. R. ABESSER has CRANED from this date to SIGN our FIRM. LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO. Hongkong, 15th October, 1901.

MR. LEOPOLD LAMBOTTE has CRANED to SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION since the 20th March, 1901. LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO. Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [2956]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed SOLE AGENT of Messrs. O'NEILL, WARNEFORD & CO., in this Colony, South China and Manila.
T. EDWARDS.
Dated the 18th day of November, 1901. [2944]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP AT WILL hitherto subsisting between FRANK WAPSHARE, WATTS THOMAS EDWARDS, and NG CHIT MI has been and is DISSOLVED as on and from the 14th day of November, 1901.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1901.
THOMAS EDWARDS.
NG CHIT MI.

IN Reference to the above advertisement, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned THOMAS EDWARDS and NG CHIT MI have entered into PARTNERSHIP and will carry on Business as on and from the 14th day of November, 1901, under the Style or Firm of EDWARDS & CO. Dated this 15th day of November, 1901.
THOMAS EDWARDS.
NG CHIT MI.

AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 21st NOVEMBER, 1901, at 11 A.M., at 20, Des Vaux Road,

3 Cases SHERRY, 5 Cases RU, 5 Cases WHISKY, 5 Cases HOCKS, 5 Cases ASSORTED LIQUEURS;

Also 12 IRON BEDSTEADES and a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [2955]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 21st NOVEMBER, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 36, MORRISON HILL ROAD, WANCHAI, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Full particulars in Catalogue.)
On View from WEDNESDAY, the 20th November.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2914]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CURIOS! CURIOS!! CURIOS!!!

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 23rd NOVEMBER INSTANT, at 11 A.M., within the Rooms on the Second Floor above their SALES ROOMS, No. 20, Des Vaux Road,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE WORKS OF ART

Comprising:—
IVORY CARVINGS, OLD IVORY and WOOD NETSUKES, GOLD LACQUERS, OLD and NEW BRONZES, HANDSOME INLAID PANELS and SCREENS, SILVER and COPPER CLOISONNE WARES, ANCIENT and MODERN SATSUMA and IMARI CERAMICS including a FAMOUS OLD DAIMIO'S BUREAU with CREST, a CARVED PANEL and an INLAID SCREEN of WONDERFUL WORKMANSHIP, &c., &c., &c.
Open for Inspection in the Rooms above-mentioned from to-day.
Catalogues will be issued on THURSDAY, the 21st instant.
The sale of this collection offers an opportunity to secure specimens of Japanese Art becoming rarer every day.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2934]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the request of the Chinese Authorities the S.S. "HUNG FUI" with all her belongings as she now lies in Canton Harbour will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at the CROTON House, Canton.

Her dimensions are:—
Length ... 95 ft.
Breadth ... 15 ft. 5 in.
Depth ... 7 ft.
Tonnage ... 553 tons.

The Steamer may be inspected any time on application, and will be at purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.
TERMS:—Cash.
F. A. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Canton, 18th November, 1901. [2953]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES, FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong 3rd October, 1900.

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected with the leading MILLS at PORTLAND and PUGET SOUND, are always prepared to book orders for any specifications at LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20, Des Vaux Road, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th of September, 1901.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1901. [2911]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. 3715 issued on the 11th day of March, 1890, for two (2) Shares numbered 4481 to 4482 in the above Company, standing in the name of Mr. DONALD FRASER of Yokohama (now deceased), has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 2nd December next, a new Share Certificate will be issued to the Executor of the said DONALD FRASER, deceased, and no transaction taking place under the said Share Certificate No. 3715 will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2946]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 71 for 15 shares numbered 1008 to 1022 inclusive standing in the Register in the name of ROBERT AGNEW ANDERSON, with relative transfer deed signed by him, having been LOST, notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Pedder's Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 7th day of December, 1901, a new Certificate will be issued in favour of ALFRED SHAW the purchaser of said shares, and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1901. [2944]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3458 for Fifty Shares, numbered 43,751 to 43,801 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of HUGH CAMERON GIBSON of Shanghai, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of December, 1901, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued, and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2929]

PARTNER WANTED to Join Active young German, with £1250, to Establish an Export and Import House at Hamburg. Advertiser has considerable experience in this trade, gives and requires first-class references. Communications confidential. Address:—G. S. 410, care of Rudolf Mosse, 103, Leipziger Str., Berlin-W. 8, Germany. [2943]

GOVERNNESS WANTED.

REQUIRED for a Small Child a NURSERY GOVERNNESS (European). Apply to No. 2, Des Vaux Villas, Mount Kellett, the Peak, either by Letter or Personally. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2933]

WANTED a SHIP'S BOAT, in First-Class Condition, about 80 feet long. Particulars and Price by Letter. "NAUTIGUS," Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2928]

HONGKONG CLUB.

WANTED a EUROPEAN HOUSE STEWARD. Apply by Letter to—
O. M. D. BELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1901. [2927]

SITUATION WANTED by a PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT to General Office Work, with knowledge of Remington Typewriting. State Salary given to—"BOLEALAC," Care of Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2932]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned carry in Stock an extensive line of CIGARETTES and CIGARETTES from the "GERMINAL" FACTORY of Magila, for which they are Sole Agents in Hongkong. Prices moderate. Stock of specially selected quality. A trial solicited. Special Terms to Exporters. T. M. STEVENS & CO., 2nd Floor, Arcade. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1901. [1931]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1895. [1271]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1901. [2908]

A ON & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographs. Enlargements.

9A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Opposite to Chase J. Gibbs & Co. Hongkong, 20th March, 1901. [2907]

TO LET

TO LET.

6 SEMI-EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 20 to 25, Po Hing Fong.
Apply to—
CHAU CHEUK FAN,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1901. [2842]

TO LET SHORTLY.

HOUSES (now in course of erection and nearing completion) in a first-class business locality, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, next to A Tack's Furniture Store.
Ground Floors suitable for Shops. Upper Floors have plastered ceilings and walls, and are very suitable for Offices.
Apply to—
J. S. LEE & CO.,
Care of WING CHEONG TAI,
240, Des Vaux Road West.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1901. [2822]

TO LET.

A NEWLY ERECTED HOUSE at the East of Kowloon-course.
Apply to—
NG YUEN HING,
No. 9, Queen's Street, West Point.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1901. [2561]

TO LET.

1ST, 2ND and 3RD FLOORS of No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, next to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., now nearing Completion. Suitable for Offices.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
Nos. 1 & 3, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1901. [2562]

TO RENT—ON THE PEAK.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with Bath and Board, in Private Family, Close to Tram Station. Splendid View, and Very Healthy. First-class Table.
Address—
PEAK,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1901. [2558]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1901. [1799]

TO BE LET.

GOOD OFFICES fronting Queen's Road Central in Marine House.
A ROOM or OFFICE, 2nd Floor, Beaconsfield Arcade.
For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1901. [2900]

TO LET.

THE GODOWN in WEST POINT (Kennedy Town) known as Feather Factory, now occupied by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to—
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1901. [1730]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, WILD DELL, WANCHAI ROAD.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
208, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1901. [2753]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
Apply to—
"THE RETREAT," Mount KELLETT.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1901. [66]

TO LET.

NO. 2, SEYMOUR ROAD or WOODLANDS WEST.
Apply to—
S. B.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1901. [2826]

TO LET.

"FIERNSIDE," No. 37, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
S. A. RAMJAHN,
Care of Thomas's Grill Room.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1901. [1937]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1901. [1692]

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN, well built of Brick and Stone, at WANCHAI, MATHEWSON STREET.
Apply to—
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Sales Office.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1901. [2202]

TO BE LET.

NO. 8, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
H. L. NORONHA,
Executor of the Estate of the late D. NORONHA.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1901. [2905]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS' "GLENWOOD," 21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [2463]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1899.

BANKS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, FULLY PAID-UP ... \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... 125,000

Directors:
J. S. VAN BUREN, Esq.
C. EWENS, Esq.
C. S. SHARP, Esq.
H. W. SLADE, Esq.
HO TUNG, Esq.

General Managers:
Messrs. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is prepared to act as Special Agents or Attorneys, Liquidators, Executors or Administrators, as Trustees, Receivers, House and Estate Agents for Residents or non-Residents, and on Commission, to buy or sell Property, to advance money against Mortgage, to invest funds in Mortgage or otherwise, to buy or sell Shares or Local Stocks, and generally to act for those who may be temporarily or permanently absent from the Colony.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1901. [387]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... £300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £300,000
RESERVE FUND ... £375,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [29]

THE BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED.

WORKING CAPITAL ... over £230,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... fully £420,000
—£250,000

HEAD OFFICE
35, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore.

Yokohama, Kobe, Peking, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, Java, Lyons, and Paris.

BANKERS:
The Bank of England and the Capital and Counties Bank, Limited.
General Manager—F. C. BISHOP.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Fixed Deposits 3 months ... 4
Do 6 months ... 4 1/2
Do 12 months ... 5

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange on, and transacts general Banking business with, the above places.
J. W. H. TAYLOR,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1901. [27]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £324,874

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHEN KIT SHAM, Esq., C. EWENS, Esq.,
CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq., J. T. LAUTS, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
Geo. W. F. PLATFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed ... 5 1/2%
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1899. [294]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option, balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1900. [23]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... \$10,000,000
STRENGTH RESERVE ... \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE ... \$7,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. SHAW, Esq.—Chairman,

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BUILDERS.

KANG ON.
Contractor, 30, D'Almeida Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
and Granite.
Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aerated
Waters, Dealers in Photographic
Requisites, Queen's Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road, Alee
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hong
Kong.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG.
The largest and most complete Studio in
Hongkong. Established 1859. Views,
Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil
Paintings, &c.; Lee House Street.

MEE CHEUNG.
Lee House Street, Top Floor. Permanent
Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Develop-
ment Works, Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 83, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Shipchangers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandler,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipchangers, Sailmakers, Hardware,
Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-
chants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.
41 and 43, Des Voeux Road. Shipchangers,
Sailmakers, Rigging, Commission Agents,
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Commission ("Grey
hound Brand") and Blundell
Spence & Co.'s Commission.

TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.
Navy, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,
Opposite Kahn's Curio Store.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURTON, "Los Filipinos."
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars; 25
Pottinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts, at moderate rates.

CARBONILEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampness.
Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINHORN & CO.,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1897.

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
A.I., A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Codes
Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length, ... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks ... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top ... 89 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 23 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAJIMA).
Extreme Length, ... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks ... 350 "
Width of Entrance on Top ... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 22 "

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the
latest improvements and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as
in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.
The COMPANY has a POWERFUL SAL-
VAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT
NOTICE.

QUAN WAH & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

BY AN OLD FOGGY.

A PATRICIAN HOME OF SPORT.

It is announced that the annual Rugby foot-
ball match between the Universities of Oxford
and Cambridge will be played during December
at the Queen's Club, West Kensington. This
enclosure is often mentioned in the newspapers,
but I doubt if the majority of my readers have
any conception what a handsome ground this
is, and what a palatial club has raised its head
within a couple of miles of Hyde Park corner.
When the Prince's Rackets and Tennis Club
was handed over to the builders for the site of
the present Cadogan Square and Leinster
Gardens, another athletic club for aristocrats
became an essential in the Metropolis. In-
deed the case was urgent, for an angry crowd
had wrecked the Lillie Bridge arena where the
contests between Oxford and Cambridge were
decided from 1859 to 1887, and Lillie
Bridge was moreover required by a railway
company for sidings. Hence a company was
formed, and the directors were so fortunate
to secure the freehold of what was known as
the Queen's Field at Kensington. The late Earl
of Wharfedale became the president, and by
a mission of Queen Victoria this new venture
was called the Queen's Club. Indeed the most
august sovereign was good enough to adorn the
premises with a portrait of herself, and the suc-
cess and the standing of the concern were assured
when the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge
entered into an undertaking to play their great
football matches and to hold their annual
athletic sports at this rendezvous. I have never
seen any exact measurement of the club's prop-
erty, but I estimate that there are about 15
acres, and the price cannot have cost less than
£100,000. Oxford and Cambridge also play
their annual matches at rackets and tennis courts
at the Queen's, and indeed all the great rackets
championships are decided there, as well as
the amateur championship of the old royal
game of tennis. All the covered courts cham-
pionships under the laws of lawn-tennis are
brought to issue on these premises, and perhaps
I need hardly remind my good friends that the
Corinthians use the football ground for their
matches in London, save when they are kind
enough to turn out at the Crystal Palace for
the Sheriff of London Charity Shield. The
members consist entirely of the rich and leisured
classes, an overwhelming proportion being
University men, officers of the united services,
and public school boys, as these good folk are
not called upon to pay the entrance fee of
£5. 5s. The annual subscription varies from
£1. 1s. for members abroad up to £5. 5s. for
gentlemen residing in London. Thus it will
be seen that the Queen's is quite the patrician
home of sport in the capital of the British
Empire, and has a much more universal ap-
preciation of our pastimes than Lord's, Ranelagh,
Hurlingham, or St. John's House, where specific
games only are practised.

THE ATHLETIC TRACK.
Just let us glance round the club. A fine
sweep of level grass, not less than nine acres in
extent, is surrounded by a running-track. In
order that this circular-path might be one-third of
a mile in circumference, the executive bought
another plot of land. The path was actually
laid out according to the design and under
the superintendence of committees from the
Universities. The subsoil being light, and the
track well drained, with the surface admirably
kept, the path is certainly one of the fastest in
England. It may not be quite so fast as that
of the London Athletic Club at Stamford
Bridge, nor perhaps so sheltered, but some
capital times have been made upon the Queen's
Club oval. For instance, W. Fitzherbert,
Gilbert Jordan and C. J. B. Moneygenny ran
440 yards there in less than 50secs., while that
most unfortunate miler, the great Cantab the
Rev. W. E. Lutyens, covered his favourite dis-
tance in 4mins. 19.4secs., and F. S. Horan,
who is now a chaplain of the fleet in the Medi-
terranean at Malta, three miles in 14mins. 44
3secs. The Oxford and Cambridge sports
have been decided at Queen's since March, 1888,
while we must not forget that Yale faced the
Dark Blues here in 1894, and that Harvard and
Yale met Oxford and Cambridge in that most
famous match of 1899, when the Rev. H. W.
Workman (now a curate down in Hampshire)
won the odd event and gave the Englishmen a
victory which has so recently been neutralised
at New York.

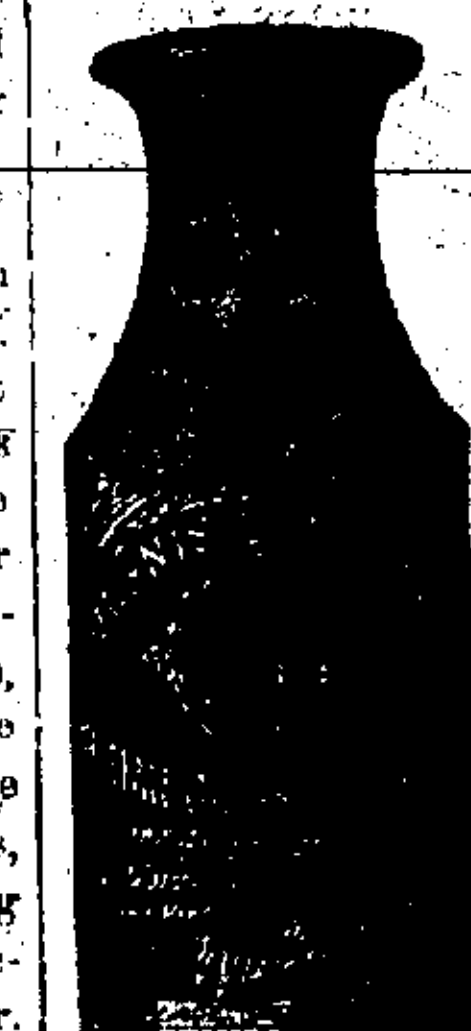
PALATIAL PREMISES.
Lawn-tennis was first played on the new
ground in May, 1887, but the gigantic club
buildings which overlook the sward and the
track were not opened until the end of January
in the following year. The central pavilion
faces the east, and has a large club-room running
its whole length in the front, and this of course
is substantially and handsomely furnished.
Attached to the central pavilion by covered
ways are the tennis courts on the north side
and the rackets courts on the south, while on
the west are the covered courts for lawn-tennis.
In addition to the twenty or thirty grass courts
out-of-doors. Nor must it be forgotten that
behind the rackets courts lies an asphalt rink,
3,000 square yards in extent, which, of course,
is used for "rinking," and is easily flooded in
winter for skating on ice. There are also such
conveniences as a cricket pitch, a billiard-room,
a fires court, and, if memory serves me right, a
squash-rackets court. I must say that I have
never seen a club in any part of the world which
can afford such a variety of exercise, and which
is so admirably fitted up even in baths and
dressing-rooms. The tennis courts are certainly
among the best to be found, and designed by
one architect, erected by one builder at the same
time with similar materials, the pair may truly
be regarded as twins. Tennis courts are so
notoriously unlike, that this is a great advantage
to members, and we have the authority of
the Badminton book on the game for the

assertion that these courts, in common with
five others, "most nearly approach perfection
with regard to dimensions, light, and relative
pace of walls and floor." As I need hardly
point out, the latter is most important in any
walk game, for the way the ball comes off the
sides of the court and rises from the patent
cement floor are vital. The details of the east
court is a luxurious reading and smoking-room,
from which the game can be watched in comfort,
while when so desired it is convenient for a
pleasant table game. It was in this court that
the amateur championship was instituted in 1889,
and as the tide is open to entrants from all parts
of the world the winner can pride himself that
he has not won a barren or cheap honour. In
all probability rackets is the result of playing
fives in a tennis court, and certainly it is a
grand game for the young and the active. The
courts at Queen's were fast and well lighted, with
an excellent gallery for the spectators in a great
match. The covered lawn-tennis courts in-
terested me immensely, for I have never played
that game under a roof. There is plenty of
height for jollying if you are driven to that
extremity, while the floor is stained green and
the sides of the court are hung with baize over
faints in the place of wire netting, so that the
balls fall dead, and the baize forms a refreshing
background to the eyes. When the floor was
first laid it consisted of blocks of wood on felt,
but the felt did not prove a sufficiently firm
substratum, so that the floor was relaid with the
happiest results. The conditions for play are
excellent, and the championships decided in
April each year are decidedly well worth watch-
ing. It is by no means necessary to go to St. John
House for bicycling, for the running track is a
good private course, and there are instructors
happy to teach both ladies and gentlemen.
From this it will be seen that the Queen's Club
is without an equal, and we need not wonder at
the universities making this rendezvous their
London headquarters.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.
Ere Mr. Archibald MacLaren and his team
of cricketers are half-way towards Australia,
we are favoured with the announcement that
another band of colonial players are anxious
to visit this country next summer, under the
guidance of that astute old gentleman Major
Wardell, of Melbourne, who by birth is a Lancas-
shire man. The Secretary of the Surrey club,
Mr. C. W. Alcock, J. P., who originally came
from Sunderland, has been entrusted with the
task of approaching the counties for fixtures,
so that the programme can be arranged during
autumn week in December, when the secreta-
ries meet at Lord's for that purpose. Mr.
Alcock, in a letter, has already pointed out that
the King's coronation is sure to bring a large
number of Australians and Colonists to England,
and that a visit from the Cornstalks is certain
to prove popular with the general com-
munity. This may be, but after all I think most
of us have long ago come to the conclusion that
the Australians' repair to England not because
the people want to see them, but because they
desire to make money. Since 1878 the Colonists
have sent ten teams "home," and I do not
think that a great deal can be said for the
combinations of 1886, 1888, 1890, and 1893.
Moreover, if the Australians cannot play any
brighter cricket than in 1899, I for one hope
they will stay at home. They were certainly a
very strong side, but the element of risk was
reduced to a minimum by their play, and
English lovers of sport do not want to see too
many men of the stamp of M. A. Noble. We
can admire Victor Trumper and Jack Worrall
because they are sportsmen, but most of the
others were run-getting machines on the safety
principle. Of course, since the Cornstalks
were last here they have lost some good men
and found others. Joseph Darling has gone
sheep-farming in Tasmania, and it is said
that Jones and Howell have practically retired
from class cricket. But against this we
must remember that L. O. S. Poldavin, the
Sydney medical student, who is such a good
bat, W. Armstrong, of Victoria; and R. A.
Duff, of New South Wales, are really fine
men. They have discovered new bowlers in
Saunders, of Victoria; J. Travers, of South
Australia; and the aboriginal J. J. Marsh, of
Sydney. Of course, Marsh is the fast bowler
whose action was so doubtful that he was called
upon to bowl in splints, and whether his delivery
is fair I cannot say. If memory serves me
right, Saunders and Travis are both left-handed
with the ball. That the Colonists are anxious
as to their bowling this season may well be
believed when they have such a batting side to
face as that which MacLaren has taken out.
During their last campaign Hugh Trumble,
Montagu Noble, Ernest Jones, Bill Howell and
George Giffen proved comparatively ineffective,
and really the hope of the new Commonwealth
seems to centre in Saunders, Travis, and Marsh.
Clement Hill, Sidney Gregory, Victor Trumper,
Montagu Noble and Harry Graham batted
quite up to their best reputation, so that should
the Cornstalks come along next summer they
may be very difficult to dismiss with our bowling
which, according to Mr. MacLaren, is quite
inferior to that seen "down under."

TROWING THE DISCUS.
Cablegrams from America acquaint us with
the fact that John Flanagan has been harling
the 16lb. toy called a hammer a matter of 170ft.
in, which we are told is a record. It may be,
I don't dispute it, but what I think is far more
wonderful is that the same aforesaid Flanagan,
an Irish-American, has thrown the discus 124
feet. Many of my friends may be excused if
they do not understand what throwing the
discus means, and why the Americans have
taken up this form of amusement. Mr. James
E. Sullivan is the president of the Amateur
Athletic Union of America, and in a recent
magazine article he put the case of the discus
thus when writing of the last championship
meeting decided at the Buffalo Exhibition:
—"The field events brought together the
athletic giants of America—Flanagan, Edgar,
Sheridan, Dock, Henneman, De Witt, Gunn,

and Gill. In throwing the discus, the ancient
Greek game, a young man from Canada, Harry
L. Gill, threw the missile 118ft. 5in.; the effort
of Richard J. Sheridan, the second man,
measured 111ft. 9in.; John Flanagan, was
third with 109ft. 4in., and Henneman was
fourth with 106ft. 10in. These instances are
cited merely as an illustration to show the
superiority of the American athlete and his
ability to master any sport athletically,
no matter how intricate. Throwing the
discus was unknown in this country
until the return of Mr. Robert Garrett,
of Princeton, in 1896, from Athens, where he
competed with the famous Grecian discus-
throwers. To the surprise of all, he not only
won the championship then, but beat the
Grecian record which had stood for centuries.
On his return to America he brought with him
the discus. It was immediately copied and
manufactured here, with the result that to-day
America has the greatest discus-throwers in the
world. This is all perfectly true, and is an
instance of what I have recently insisted upon
in this column, the adaptability, the thorough-
ness, and go-aheadness of the Americans.
Englishmen were at the Olympic games at
Athens, but no one brought the discus back
home. The discus, I may add for the
uninstructed, is lens-shaped, of hard wood, bound
by iron, with a brass centre, the whole weighing
nearly 4½ lbs. It is gripped in the hand like a
wooden bowl and thrown from an 8ft. 4½ in.
square. To pitch an unwieldy object of such a
weight over 4½ yards is to my mind a greater
feat than throwing a cricket ball 150 yards,
although such a distance as this has yet to be
accomplished.
London, 18th October.



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